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Owing to the increase in smallpox vessels are directed to keep all personnel, save saloon passengers and officers, on board during their stay in this port.

There have been 120 cases of smallpox with 34 deaths this year and there were 40 cases and 13 deaths during the week ended January 25.

The disease is spreading rapidly in Tokyo and is now present in Kobe, Osaka, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Kanagawa, Kagawa, and Ibaraki, districts and prefectures.

Report from Kobe—Inspection of vessels—Examination of emigrants—Epidemic smallpox—Measures to prevent spread—Smallpox in Osaka.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Ransom reports, January 22: During the week ended January 18, supplemental bills of health were granted to 5 steamships with an aggregate personnel of 629.

Five vessels were inspected, with 421 members of crews, 2 cabin and 155 steerage passengers; and 136 steerage passengers were bathed and their effects, 394 pieces, were disinfected by steam. Certificates of vaccination were issued to 48 members of crews and 144 steerage passengers. Manifests were viséed for 10,506 pieces of freight.

Emigrants were examined as follows: Steamship *Nikko Maru*, for Manila, 25 passed and 4 recommended for rejection; steamship *Kaga Maru*, for Seattle, 50 passed and 49 recommended for rejection.

The report of communicable diseases in Kobe for the period covered by this report shows 738 cases of smallpox, with 163 deaths. The total number of cases officially reported up to January 18 was 2,328, with 837 deaths.

The smallpox situation has grown steadily worse. In addition to the natives, quite a number of foreigners are suffering with the disease, and it is spread over all sections of the city. General vaccination is being practiced. There have been vaccinated so far about 143,000 out of an officially registered population of 368,708 and an estimated population of about 450,000.

House-to-house inspection among the poorer classes is being made by the police, and it has thus been found that there is a marked tendency on the part of this class to conceal patients suffering with smallpox. For instance, 66 cases were found in two days, in the inspection of about 4,173 houses. This represents less than 7 per cent of the total number of houses in the city. There is no difficulty, on account of the nature of the buildings, in conveying patients from one house to another to evade detection, and this is frequently done. Even when secreted cases are found by the authorities, it is said to be difficult to punish the offenders, as they plead ignorance of the nature of the disease.

Disinfection is practiced after the removal of patients suffering with smallpox, a solution of crude carbolic acid, about 2.5 per cent being used to wash the walls, floors, etc. Certain of the textiles are also removed to be steamed.

The removal of the patient and his effects is done as carefully as the existing circumstances will permit.

In Osaka smallpox is steadily increasing, the average of new cases during the week having been between 12 and 15 daily, with a death rate of between 35 and 40 per cent.

Reports from Nagasaki—Smallpox—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports, January 23:

Smallpox is beginning to show itself at this port, three cases having occurred since January 1.

January 23. Number of emigrants per steamship *Korea* recommended for rejection, 18.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcas—Inspection of vessels.

Consular Agent Stubbs reports, January 31:

Week ended February 5. January 30 British steamship *Cedar-grove*, bound for Texas City via Progreso, with no passengers, 24 crew, was in port 2 days and without any illness on board; the vessel and crew were inspected and bill of health was issued to the master.

January 31. American steamship *Californian* and crew were inspected; the vessel was in port 5 days, with a crew numbering 44 all told, the vessel being in good sanitary condition and no illness on board; the bill of health was issued.

PERU.

Reports from Callao—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Status of plague in Peru—Plague at Valparaiso, Chile.

Assistant Surgeon Wightman reports, January 20 and 28:

Week ended January 18. Four steamships were dispatched, with an aggregate personnel of 307 members of crews, 158 cabin and 116 steerage passengers. These vessels were fumigated before departure.

A bill of health from Valparaiso, Chile, reports 1 case of plague in that city January 4. Otherwise bills of health from Chile are clean.

Week ended January 25. Two vessels were dispatched, with an aggregate personnel of 152 members of crews, 30 cabin and 38 steerage passengers. Both were fumigated prior to departure.

The following is the latest information as to plague in Peru received from the Director de Salubridad:

Locality.	Cases January 9.	New.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining January 22.
Lima.....	8	5	5	3	5
Callao.....	1	4	.....	1	4
Chosica.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Trujillo.....	14	29	5	9	29
Paita.....	9	10	1	8	10
Piura.....	?	2	.....	.....	6
Ferrenafe.....	3	1	.....	.....	4
San Geronimo.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Jequetepeque.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Catacaos.....	15	7	?	4	22
Eten.....	.....	9	.....	3	6